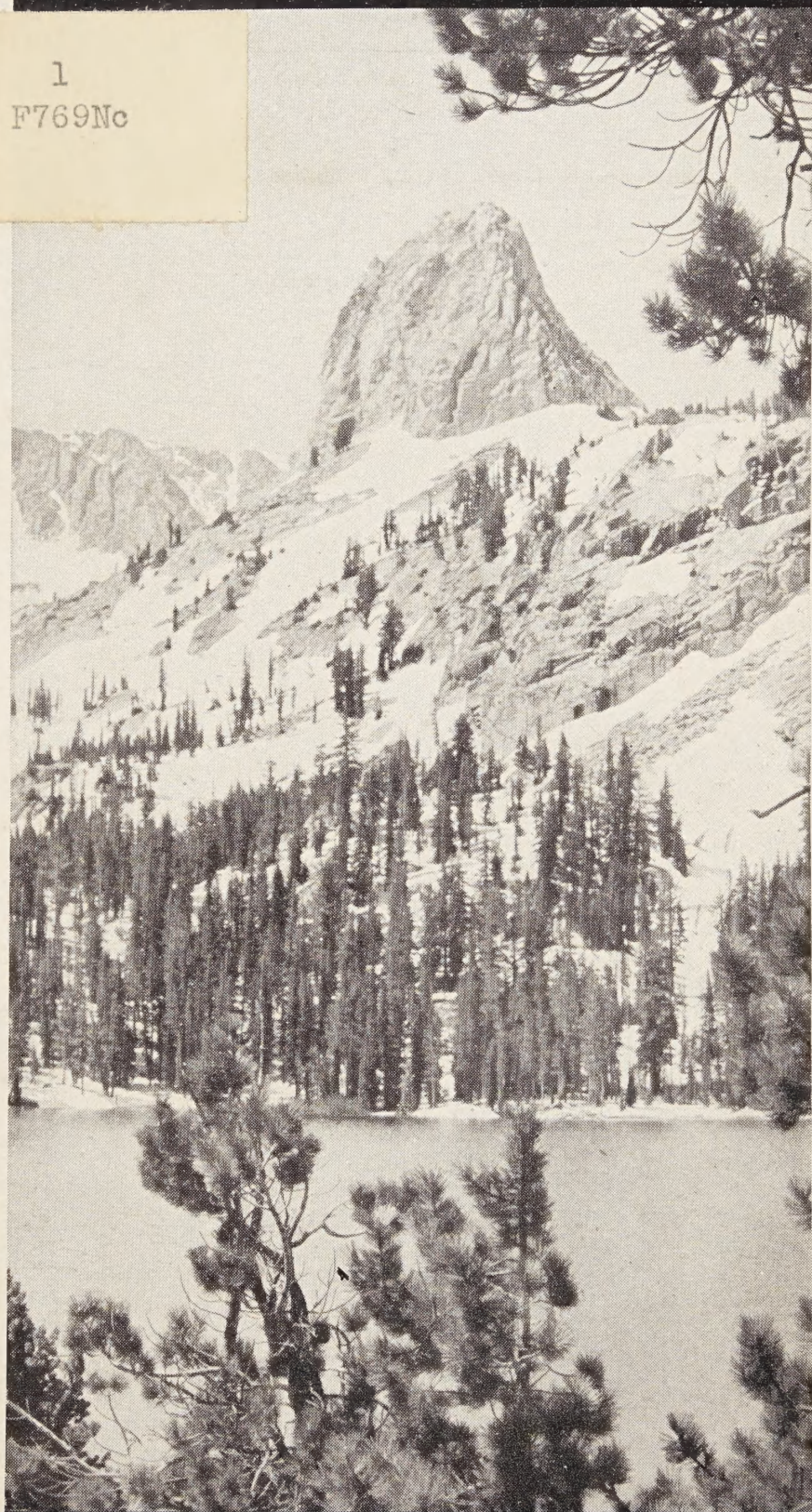


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National Forests *of the* *California Region* *(California and Southwestern Nevada)*

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U. S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

NATIONAL FOREST VALUES AND USES

THE chief resources of California are its soil, timber, forage, water, and minerals, which include oil.

The basic industries of California which provide a means of livelihood for a large percentage of the population are agriculture, mining (which includes petroleum production), lumbering, fishing, and the processing of raw materials into finished products. Except for fishing and mining, the resources of the national forests of California are important to both the present and future welfare of these industries. Especially is this true of agriculture and lumbering. The State has a comparatively low annual rainfall, which in the agricultural regions occurs only during the winter and early spring months. Reservoirs and irrigation works, such as dams, ditches, and pipe lines which conserve the rain and snow waters of the forested areas, are therefore necessary to supply moisture for summer crops. These same works are also needed to store water for domestic use and the development of hydroelectric power.

In the California Region of the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture there are 18 national forests. They have a net area of 19,640,000 acres of Government land (June 30, 1939), and are located on the higher elevations of the Cascade, Sierra Nevada, and Coast Range Mountains. The region includes all national-forest land in California and southwestern Nevada, except 339,050 acres of the Siskiyou National Forest in Oregon, located in Del Norte County, Calif., and 47,400 acres of the Rogue River National Forest in Oregon extending into Siskiyou County, Calif. These two forests are part of the North Pacific Region of the Forest Service with headquarters in Portland, Oreg.

The Klamath National Forest of the California region extends across the State line and has 8,723 acres of its net area in Oregon. Four other national forests of the California Region have 543,360 acres of their net area in southwestern Nevada. These are the Eldorado, Inyo, Mono, and Tahoe Forests.

The regional forester, with headquarters in the Phelan Building, 760 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., is in charge of these Federal areas and is assisted by the supervisors and rangers of the 18 national forests.

The Forest Service which administers the national-forest system is the oldest and most widespread conservation agency of the Federal Government. Its operations have to do with the soil, the waters, the forests, and the plants and animals associated with forests and forest lands.



Mt. Shasta "Queen of the Siskiyous" rises to a height of 14,380 feet.

F—218631

The basic objective of Forest Service administration is to make the national-forest lands contribute to the permanent welfare of individuals, families, and communities by so managing the timber, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation values that they will be continuously of the greatest service. None of the resources is locked up. All are made to contribute to local, State, and national welfare, each resource being developed according to its relative importance.

Receipts and Contributions

Under Federal law, 25 percent of the gross receipts is returned to the States in which the national forests are located. The States apportion this fund to the counties, each county receiving a proportion of the receipts from the national forest or forests, based on the acreage of the national-forest land within the county. This fund must be used for school or road purposes.

Federal law also requires an additional 10 percent of all receipts to be expended by the Forest Service for trails and roads in the counties from which the receipts are obtained.

Receipts from the sale and use of the resources of the national forests of California have averaged approximately \$685,000 per year for a period of 30 years. Over a period of 25 years the 10 percent fund has paid \$1,959,848. For 30 years the total contribution from the 25 percent fund has been \$5,343,679.

Water Conservation.—Water is the most important of all the natural resources, because it is the deciding factor in determining the maximum future population of the State, and because it is vital to agriculture and especially to the fruit-raising industry, whose average annual crop is valued at \$200,000,000.

The two large centers of population in the State, the San Francisco Bay region and the Los Angeles metropolitan area, have had to bring water from 100 to 250 miles across mountains, valleys, and deserts. They have spent millions of dollars to tap the water supplies of the Sierra Nevada. Los Angeles is now getting a secondary water supply from Parker Dam on the Colorado River at a cost of \$220,000,000.

Approximately 4,750,000 acres of agricultural land are under irrigation in the State during a normal year, and the potential irrigable land is estimated to be

FOREST HEADQUARTERS

Regional Headquarters, Phelan Building, 760 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

<i>National Forest</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>
Angeles	Federal Building, Los Angeles, Calif.
Cleveland	U. S. Customhouse and Court-house, San Diego, Calif.
Eldorado	Placerville, Calif.
Inyo	Bishop, Calif.
Klamath	Yreka, Calif.
Lassen	Susanville, Calif.
Los Padres	Federal Building, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mendocino	Federal Building, Willows, Calif.
Modoc	Alturas, Calif.
Mono	Reno, Nev.
Plumas	Quincy, Calif.
San Bernardino . .	Federal Building, San Bernardino, Calif.
Sequoia	Porterville, Calif.
Shasta	Mount Shasta, Calif.
Sierra	North Fork, Calif.
Stanislaus	Sonora, Calif.
Tahoe	Nevada City, Calif.
Trinity	Weaverville, Calif.

NOTE.—Forest Service and national forest headquarters are listed in telephone and city directories under "United States."

8,000,000 acres. About 85 percent of the electric energy generated in the State comes from hydroelectric plants, and this amounts annually to the record total of more than 8,000,000 kilowatt-hours.

National-forest areas in California embrace all the valuable potential water-power developments. Of the total 4³/₄ million acres under irrigation, two-thirds depend directly on the national forests for water. Hundreds of cities, towns, and settlements of California, including Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, and Sacramento, with a population of over 3,500,000, draw their water supply from the drainage basins of the national forests.

Timber As a Crop.—The important forests of California grow on the mountain ranges surrounding the great valleys and along the seacoast from Santa Cruz north. This mountain forest region is shaped like a horseshoe with the toe of the shoe at Mount Shasta. The east side extends down the Cascades and Sierra Nevadas to the southern boundary of the Sequoia National Forest east of Bakersfield, and on the west side down the Coast Range to the Monterey Division of Los Padres Forest.

WISE USE OF FOREST RESOURCES INSURES PERMANENT COMMUNITIES

Portions of the Sierra Madre Mountains of the southern Coast Range contain scattering forest areas at the higher elevations. Of the total forested area in the State more than 95 percent lies north of a line drawn east and west through Bakersfield.

One-sixth of the land area of California, or about 17,500,000 acres, is capable of growing commercial timber. Of this total, more than 11,000,000 acres are virgin timberlands; the remainder has been cut-over, burned, or converted into brush fields.

The Federal Government, through the Forest Service, has control of one-half of these virgin timberlands. Expressed in terms of lumber volume there are 105 billion board feet in Government ownership within the California national forests. The amount in private ownership is 177 billion board feet.

The principal tree species valuable for lumber in order of their importance are: Ponderosa pine, redwood, sugar pine, white fir, Jeffrey pine, incense cedar, Douglas-fir, and California red fir.

Ripe standing timber on the national forests is sold at a fair price. Anyone may purchase timber, but no one may obtain a monopoly of it or hold it for speculative purposes. It is desirable to sell mature timber when it is no longer growing at a profitable rate and is subject to deterioration, so as to make room for the growth of smaller trees and seedlings which will compose the next crop of timber. Wherever national-forest timber has greater value for scenic, recreational, or other purposes than for lumber it is preserved.

Before any extensive program of timber selling is carried out on national-forest land, forest officers make a scientific inventory of the timber resources in relation to the economic conditions of the region. With this information as a base they prepare a long-term plan of management, prescribing the amount of timber which can safely be cut annually.

Experienced foresters supervise all logging operations. The whole scheme of management is designed to perpetuate the forest resources and make possible permanent wood-using plants, which in turn insures permanent homes and communities in the lumber industry.

The present annual cut of lumber in California is more than 1 billion board feet. This is about half of what was cut each year during the decade of 1920-30, so that an increase in production can be expected under normal conditions. Twenty-five percent of the annual lumber cut in the State comes from national-forest lands.

Use of Grazing Lands.—Stock raising was the most important industry in California up to the discovery of gold in 1848; in fact, it was about the only industry of any size. Before the gold-rush days, California was known for its export of hides by the "rancheros" of the great Spanish and Mexican land grants. Some of the missions were among the largest stock owners, and they also raised sheep for their wool.

The sudden and far-reaching changes in the social and economic system of California, brought about by the discovery of gold, had their effect on the stock-raising industry. A considerable part of the best grazing land in the great valleys was taken up for farming. The demand for beef and dairy products by the rapidly increasing population caused the importation of cattle from the Middle West and Mexico. Valleys and foothill ranges soon became overgrazed and in the 60's the stockmen began to take their cattle and sheep to the ranges in the mountains.

In time these ranges also became crowded and overgrazed, not so much from overuse by the landowning and resident stockmen, but because of the influx of nomadic sheepmen. These men owned no land and had no responsibility for community welfare as did taxpaying citizens who were permanent members of the stock industry. The natural result of this unregulated competition and scramble for all available range was trouble among the grazers, deterioration of the range, and devastation of mountain lands by fire.



Where brushfields are the result of repeated forest fires, machinery is used to clear strips through the chaparral. Then young trees are planted to hasten the reestablishment of the forest.

These conditions were responsible to a considerable degree for action by Congress in March 1891 giving the President power to proclaim as national forests (then known as forest reserves) lands which were valuable for the production of timber and the regulation of stream flow.

Today, the function of national-forest ranges is to supplement privately owned pasture lands of stock owners who live within or adjacent to the forests and are dependent on national-forest range for the grazing of their livestock. It is a dual system, requiring the feeding of livestock during the winter on the home ranches, and the use of mountain lands during the hot, dry, summer season.

The average annual number of stock grazed under paid permit on the national forests of California is 145,000 cattle and horses and 325,000 sheep and goats. Cooperative agreements, providing for the better distribution and management of national-forest range, are entered into with stockmen and others who own private lands suitable for grazing.

Wildlife Management.—Wildlife, like timber, water, and forage, is a product of the forest. Like other natural resources this part of the forest community should be enjoyed and used under regulation so that it will increase and improve.

The State of California enacts the game laws, and the Division of Fish and Game, State Department of Natural Resources, has the chief responsibility for the protection and management of all wildlife. Besides enforcement of all fish and game laws, this division has charge of the fish hatcheries, carries on research and experiments in wildlife propagation, educates the public in wildlife conservation, and exercises predatory animal control in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The national forests, because of their extensive area, furnish food and shelter for all forms of wildlife. The Forest Service therefore is concerned primarily with the land-use aspect of wildlife management. It contributes biological data, in cooperation with other Government bureaus, which aids in the formulation of plans for the protection and improvement of fish and game. It also cooperates in law enforcement.

Thirty-six wildlife refuges are in the national forests of California. Two of these are Federal, a migratory wild fowl refuge in the Modoc Forest and the Sequoia Game Refuge in the Sequoia Forest. The other 34 are State game refuges. In the entire State there are 6 Federal refuges for the protection of birds and 1 for game, and the State has 42 game refuges,

1 fish and game, 1 fish, 1 waterfowl, and 1 quail, a total of 48 refuges including those in the national forests.

Forest-Fire Prevention.—Conditions of cover and climate in California create more than the usual forest-fire hazards.

There are thousands of miles of roads and highways through highly inflammable grass, brush, and forest country which are traveled through a longer continuous dry season than anywhere else in the United States. This makes the work of preventing and suppressing forest, range, and brush fires extremely difficult. It is a problem which calls for the cooperation of all those who travel the roads or use the national forests during the fire-danger season. Any careless act may start a conflagration which can destroy forests, watersheds, grazing lands, recreation areas, wildlife, property, and human lives, and affect the welfare of many persons.

In the national forests lightning is responsible for an average of 45 percent of the forest fires. About 5 percent are set by incendiaries, and the remaining 50 percent are the result of carelessness. Of all acts of human carelessness those connected with smoking—the throwing away of matches or burning tobacco—cause more than half the man-caused fires.

All those who travel the highways and visit the national forests during the summer, when the slightest spark will set fire to the grass, leaves, or litter along the highways in the valleys, foothills, or mountains, should be doubly mindful of the risk from fire.

The Forest Service rules for fire prevention are the result of 40 years' experience in California. They are given to the public to facilitate cooperation with the fire-fighting organizations of the State in the protection of public property.



Supplies for distant fire camps are dropped by parachute from airplanes.



Sheep at a spring-water development on one of California's national forests.

YOURS TO ENJOY—AND TO HELP PROTECT

THE mountain regions of California, where the national forests are located, were used for summer recreation long before the Federal forests were created. They are the natural haven during the summer months for dwellers in the hot valleys. Even in southern California, where people living on the coastal planes can reach the ocean easily, a large proportion of the population has always gone to the mountains for a summer vacation. In the early days some people went to the few outstanding attractions developed for recreation. But most vacationists went to the mountains just to camp, hunt, fish, and live out of doors. When the national forests were created, this class of summer visitor constituted the large majority. As a result the recreation policies of the Forest Service has been built around a program of accommodating the average vacationist, whose needs are simple.

The general plan is to develop the recreational resources for the fullest use of the general public and not for the exclusive use of individuals or small groups. Annual rental fees for the use of national-forest land for commercial purposes are set low to encourage lower rates for guests and customers. No fee is charged for the use of the facilities found on public campgrounds or picnic areas in the national forests. No rental is charged for municipal or county campground areas where the camp is free to the members of the community. A minimum charge is made to semipublic organizations.

The Forest Service in the California region has issued 80 free permits for outing and recreational camps to service clubs, fraternal and religious organizations, boy or girl outdoor clubs, 9 municipalities, and several counties.

Campgrounds.—The Forest Service began in 1914 to improve campgrounds for travelers and vacationists and to furnish them with simple tables, fireplaces, and sanitary facilities. This was for the purpose of accommodating the visitors and controlling fire hazards and sanitation. By 1930 there were 400 im-

proved camp sites on the California national forests, and in 1940 there were more than 1,000.

Lists of the public camps on each national forest with descriptions of the facilities, capacity, location, and elevation can be obtained from the local forest supervisor or from the office of the regional forester. Recreation maps of the individual national forests, showing the location of the campgrounds and other valuable information, can also be obtained from the local forest supervisor.

In the four national forests of southern California camping or picnicking outside improved and posted campgrounds is prohibited because of fire hazard. In the northern forests camping outside improved public camps is allowed, with the exception of a few localities in some of the forests where there are unusual fire hazards.

In periods of high forest-fire hazard due to continued dry weather, high winds, low humidity, or high temperature, parts or all of the national forests may be posted or closed to public use and travel except under special permit from the Forest Service.

Ask the local forest ranger about rules for camping and fire prevention on the national forest where you plan to spend your vacation.

Summer Homes.—Certain areas within the national forests not needed for other uses are set aside as summer-home sites and may be occupied and improved under special-use permits issued by the Forest Service. Under certain conditions term permits may be secured, normally for 15 years. Rental charges range from \$15 to \$25 per annum. Sites are laid out in convenient sizes, usually about one-third of an acre, dependent upon topography and cover. Summer-home tracts usually contain 10 to 100 lots.

Permittees must comply with the following requirements: Only one residence building may be constructed on a lot. A permittee is required to submit detailed plans for his proposed buildings for approval by the forest supervisor before permit is issued. A summer home usually costs at least \$500, including

material and labor. All frame buildings and all roofs must be painted or stained a color which harmonizes with the forest background. The permittee's developments must comply with the sanitary requirements of the State Department of Public Health.

Construction must be completed by the end of the second season after the permit is issued, and no improvements of a temporary nature will be allowed after that date. Improvements constructed under a special-use residence permit must be occupied at least 15 days each year by the permittee or his family, unless the time is shortened by the forest supervisor. The improvements and lot must be maintained in a sanitary condition and free from fire hazards.

Commercial Special-Use Permits.—Stores, resorts, and other commercial enterprises necessary to the recreational use of the national forests can be operated under term permits. Applications are approved when there is a public need for any particular service, and care is exercised to prevent uneconomic competition. Prices are regulated to insure that the public is offered the services it needs at reasonable cost. Applications are made to the district ranger or the forest supervisor.

Wilderness and Wild Areas.—Wilderness and wild areas are tracts located in the rougher and more inaccessible parts of the mountains and preserved in their primitive state in the sense that they are not developed by road building or other forms of permanent occupancy.

Wild areas are created by the Chief of the Forest Service. When the area exceeds 100,000 acres it is called a wilderness area and is created by the Secretary of Agriculture. There are 14 wild and 4 approved wilderness areas in the California region, embracing a total area of almost 2,000,000 acres.

Recreational and Scenic Features of the California National Forests

Angeles National Forest.—Angeles Crest Highway, Big Tujunga Canyon, Northside Desert Country, Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Wild Area, Mount Wilson

Observatory, San Antonio Canyon, San Dimas Experimental Forest, San Gabriel Canyon, Saugus-Newhall Area, Boquet Canyon, Mount Baldy.

Cleveland National Forest.—Barrett Reservoir, Highway to the Stars, Palomar Observatory, Agua Tibia Wild Area, Laguna Mountain Area, elevation 5,500 to 6,300 feet, Ortega Highway, Sunrise Highway.

Eldorado National Forest.—Desolation Valley Wild Area, Emerald Bay-Lake Tahoe, Fallen Leaf Lake, Mount Tallac, Silver Lake.

Inyo National Forest.—Convict Lake, High Sierra Wilderness Area, Kern River Country, Mammoth Lakes Region, Mount Whitney Region, Rock Creek Recreation Area, Cottonwoods Lakes.

Klamath National Forest.—Marble Mountains Wilderness Area, Klamath River Country, Salmon River Country, Salmon-Trinity Alps Wilderness Area, Scott River Country.

Lassen National Forest.—Lake Almanor, Black's Mountain Experimental Forest, Butte Creek Country, Caribou Peak Wild Area, Deer Creek Canyon, Eagle Lake, Lost Creek, Mill Creek Canyon, Silver Lake Country, Thousand Lake Valley Wild Area.

Los Padres National Forest.—Cuyama Valley, Frazier Mountain, Lockwood Valley, Mount Pinos, Ojai Valley, San Rafael Wild Area, Santa Ynez Valley.

Monterey Division: Ventana Wild Area, Santa Lucia Trails.

Mendocino National Forest.—Lake Pillsbury, Middle Fork of the Eel River, Middle Eel-Yolla Bolla Wilderness Area.

Modoc National Forest.—Blue Lake, South Warner Wild Area.

Mono National Forest.—Hoover Wild Area, Mono Lake, Virginia Lakes, Mount Dana-Minarets Wild Area, Reversed Creek Recreation Area-Gull Lake, June Lake, Silver Lake.

Plumas National Forest.—Lake Almanor Area, Bucks Lake, Lakes Basin Recreation Area, North Fork of the Feather River, Mohawk Valley.

San Bernardino National Forest.—Lake Arrowhead, Big Bear Lake, Cucamonga Wild Area, Rim of the World Drive, San Geronio Wild Area, San Jacinto Wild Area, Pines to Palms Highway.

Sequoia National Forest.—Big Meadows, Boyden Cave, Camp Nelson, Camp Wishon, Converse Basin, Boule Tree, Hume Lake, Indian Basin, Mineral King.

Shasta National Forest.—Castle Lake, Glass Mountain, Medicine Lake, Little Mount Hoffman, McCloud Ice Caves, Medicine Lake, Mount Shasta Recreation Area, Mount Shasta State Fish Hatchery, Mud Creek, Salmon-Trinity Alps Wilderness Area.

Sierra National Forest.—Bass Lake, Mount Dana-Minarets Wild Area, Florence Lake, High Sierra Wilderness Area, Huntington Lake, Mono Hot Springs, Muir Trail.

Stanislaus National Forest.—Calaveras Big Tree State Park, Clarks Fork Country, Emigrant Basin Wild Area.

Tahoe National Forest.—Donner Lake, Donner Summit Highway, Gold Lake, Lake Tahoe Region.



F-236918

Summer homes in the national forests are a means of bringing family life into the mountain vacation lands.



F-319857

Winter-sport areas in the national forests attract as many visitors as there are in the summer season.



F-358982

A party of trail riders in the High Sierra country of the Sequoia National Forest.



Beautiful Tahoe "Lake of the Sky" is surrounded by forests and snowcapped mountains, in the Eldorado and Tahoe National Forests.

Trinity National Forest.—Canyon Creek-Stuarts Fork Lakes Region; Forest Glen Caves; Red Bluff-Eureka Highway; Natural Bridge, Hayfork; Middle Eel-Yolla Bolla Wilderness Area; Salmon-Trinity Alps Wilderness Area.

Winter Sports Areas

Winter sports in the national forests have developed rapidly during the past decade and continue to increase. Some recreation areas are as popular for winter sports as they are during the summer season. The facilities of the winter resorts vary from nothing

but ski slopes and lunch stands to areas with hotels, ski jumps, slalom courses, ski trails, lifts, toboggan slides, and skating rinks.

Developments are being made each year and seasonal conditions are published in pamphlet form by various agencies.

For detailed winter sports information on any national forest write to the forest supervisor. The following were winter sports areas in 1940.

Angeles National Forest.—Big Pines, Camp Baldy, Crystal Lake, Icehouse Canyon, Manker Flat, Mount Wilson, Wrightwood.

Cleveland National Forest.—Laguna Recreation Area.

Eldorado National Forest.—Kyburz, Pacific House, Twin Bridges, Echo Lake.

Inyo National Forest.—Big Pine, Bishop Creek, Crestview, Independence Creek, Little Round Valley, Whitney Portal, Mammoth, McGee Mountains.

Lassen National Forest.—Coppervale, Eskimo Ski Hill, Inskip, Mount Lassen Area, Christy Hill, Mineral, Willards.

Los Padres National Forest.—Mount Abel.

Mono National Forest.—Devils Gate, Conway Summit, Galena Creek, June Lake, Leevining, Spooners Summit, Mount Rose.

Plumas National Forest.—Johnsville, Lakes Basin Area, Portola, Quincy.

San Bernardino National Forest.—Cajon, Camp Seeley, Crestline, Green Valley, Greyback, Idyllwild, Lake Arrowhead, Pine Cove, Snow Valley, Taquitz Valley.

Shasta National Forest.—Sand's Flat, Snowmen's Hill.

Sierra National Forest.—Fish Camp, Shaver Lake.

Stanislaus National Forest.—Calaveras Big Tree Park, Camp Connell, Cold Springs, Long Barn, Pine Crest.

Tahoe National Forest.—Cisco, Lake Tahoe, Norden, Soda Springs, Tahoe City, Truckee, Tuba Gap, Donner Summit.

Wilderness and Wild Areas

Name	Gross Areas (Acres)	Location (National Forest)
1. Agua Tibia.....	26,870	Cleveland.
2. Caribou Peak.....	14,443	Lassen.
3. Cucamonga.....	5,000	San Bernardino.
4. Desolation Valley..	41,380	Eldorado.
5. Devil Canyon- Bear Canyon.....	36,200	Angeles.
6. Emigrant Basin.....	98,044	Stanislaus.
7. High Sierra.....	581,350	Inyo, Sierra.
8. Hoover.....	19,340	Mono.
9. Marble Mountains..	237,527	Klamath.
10. Middle Eel- Yolla Bolla.....	143,426	Mendocino, Trinity.
11. Mount Dana- Minarets.....	82,376	Mono, Sierra.
12. Salmon-Trinity Alps.....	280,260	Klamath, Shasta, Trinity.
13. San Gorgonio.....	20,000	San Bernardino.
14. San Jacinto.....	21,414	San Bernardino.
15. San Rafael.....	74,990	Los Padres.
16. South Warner.....	70,682	Modoc.
17. Thousand Lake Valley.....	16,335	Lassen.
18. Ventana.....	45,420	Los Padres.
TOTAL AREA.....	1,815,057	

Visitors In the Forests

Free Public Use Is Invited

Visitors to the national forests are required to observe the following rules:

1. A campfire permit must be secured before building any fire, including fires in stoves burning wood, kerosene, or gasoline, on national-forest land. Permit is also required for a stove in an auto trailer. The nearest forest officer will issue a permit to you without charge, provided you have a regulation-size ax and shovel.

In southern California fires are allowed only in stoves on improved campgrounds. Open fires are not permitted.

2. Every camping party in the national forest must be equipped with a shovel and an ax per vehicle or pack train. Shovel, with blade at least 8 inches wide, and an over-all length of 36 inches; ax not less than 26 inches long over-all, with head weighing 2 pounds or more. Both these tools must be in serviceable condition. All campers will be expected to obtain these tools before entering the national forests.

3. During the fire season smoking is prohibited in the national forests, except in camps, places of habitation, and specially posted smoking areas. Smokers are cautioned to be careful to extinguish their lighted matches, cigars, cigarettes, and pipe heels, and to avoid throwing them out of a moving vehicle.

4. In periods of high fire hazard, camping and camp or picnic fires may be restricted to posted campgrounds, and part or all of the national forests may be closed to public use and travel.

5. Never leave a fire unattended without totally extinguishing it with a plentiful supply of water.

6. Keep your camp clean. Where garbage pits and incinerators are not provided, burn or bury all garbage and refuse.

7. Do not pollute the springs, streams, or lakes by unsanitary acts.

8. Observe the State fish and game laws.

9. Drive carefully on mountain roads.

Your cooperation in observing these regulations is requested

What to Do When Lost

If you start out alone on a trip in the mountains always leave word where you are going and what route you are going to take.

If you get lost remember a clear head will find itself. If everyone remembered this there would be fewer reports of persons lost in the mountains and forests. Loss of mental control is more serious than lack of food, water, or clothing. The man who keeps his head has the best chance of coming through in safety.

The following helpful rules are worth remembering:

1. Stop, sit down, and try to figure out where you are. Use your head, not your legs.
2. If caught by night, fog, or storm, stop at once and make camp in a sheltered spot. Build a fire in a safe place. Gather plenty of dry fuel.
3. Don't wander about. Travel only downhill. Follow watercourses or ridges.
4. If injured, choose a cleared spot on a promontory, if possible, and make a signal smoke. The Forest Service fire lookouts or the observers in airplanes may see your smoke.
5. Don't yell, don't run, don't worry, and DON'T QUIT.

A word from the forest rangers to the new camper, hiker, or vacationist:

It is better to carry a clear head on your shoulders than a big pack on your back. Yet in going alone into the mountains it is well to go prepared for any emergency. A fish line and a few hooks, matches in a waterproof box, a compass, a little concentrated food, and a strong knife should always be carried. A gun may help as a signal, seldom for obtaining food. Above all, keep cool, and the chances are you will come out of the woods on your own feet.

Good Manners In the Forest

A good sportsman, camper, or tourist, when he goes into the national forests—

First obtains a campfire permit.

Carries a shovel and ax.

Smokes only in camp.

Puts his fire dead out with water.

Leaves a clean and sanitary camp.

Observes the State fish and game laws.

Cooperates with the forest rangers in reporting and suppressing fires.

Preaches what he practices.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
EARLE H. CLAPP, ACTING CHIEF

NATIONAL FORESTS OF CALIFORNIA

1940

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
MILES



LEGEND

- National Forest Area
- National Park, or Monument Boundary
- Wilderness Area
- U. S. Highway and Route Number
- Main Traveled Road

REPORT FIRES TO SUPERVISOR'S HEADQUARTERS, RANGER OR GUARD STATION.



RANGE MANAGEMENT



FOREST PROTECTION



WATER CONSERVATION



TIMBER MANAGEMENT



RECREATION